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NOTES.

The second number of the JOURNAL OF RACE DEVELOPMENT, to be issued in October, will contain among its leading articles the following: The Pedagogy of Mission Work, by President G. Stanley Hall; the Aims and the Results of the Educational System in the Philippines, by Prof. David P. Barrows, of the University of California, recently Director of Education in the Islands; the Progress of Public Improvements in the Philippines, by Mr. James W. Beardsley, for some seven years Director of Public Works in the Islands; America's Responsibility in China, by Dr. L. R. Wilfley, the first Judge of the recently established United States Court for China; English Rule in India and India's Unrest, by Mr. S. Bharmachari, one of the leaders of the Indian Nationalist party; and the Character and Results of the Japanese Administration of Formosa, by Mr. G. W. MacKay, a native of the Island.

EDITOR.

THE CONFERENCE UPON THE NEAR EAST AND AFRICA.

A Conference dealing with the countries of the Near East and Africa will be held at Clark University this coming October, probably from the 5th to the 8th of the month inclusive. This series of meetings will follow in general outline the conference upon the Far East which was held at Clark last September. In view of the general enthusiasm of those who were present at the sessions a year ago, and the widespread interest which the meetings aroused, the University has decided to hold a similar conference this fall. A series of addresses will be delivered, by men who can speak with authority, upon the political, educational, religious, economic and social conditions in Turkey, the Balkan States and the different sections of Africa.

The program already includes such men as Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, who will speak upon "Exterritoriality in Turkey"; Dr. George Washburn, for twenty years a recognized authority upon the political situation in Southeastern Europe; Dr. James S. Barton, author of "Daybreak in Turkey," who will give a "Survey of the Turkish Situation;" Dr. S. M. Zwemer, author of "Arabia, the Cradle of Islam," who will contribute an article upon "The Present Political and Social Situation in Arabia;" and Dr. M. H. Turk, who will give an illustrated lecture upon his recent investigations in the interior of Albania.

The University extends a cordial invitation to all who are interested in the rapidly changing conditions in the Near East and Africa, to be present at the sessions of this Conference.

EDITOR.

THE MONETARY SITUATION IN CHINA.

The recent news from China seems to show a decided increase in the recognition of the fact by the Chinese statesmen, as well as by the business men, that there must be in the not distant future a number of economic reforms carried through, especially the monetary reform, if China is to escape very serious industrial ills.

There was submitted to the Chinese Government some months ago an extremely interesting and valuable report on the monetary situation by His Excellency Sheng Kung-pao. This memorial seems to have been based upon a careful study of the monetary system of Japan made during a visit to that country by His Excellency.

The Government has also, it is reported, requested information from a number of its representatives abroad regarding this question, suggesting that data be secured so as to make the information as practical as possible.

The Government seems to be at length in earnest. The difficulty seems to be, there is no one among the more influential statesmen who has made a special study of this sub-

ject so that he is inclined to take hold of the matter and use his influence to push it through to completion. The Government certainly needs a comprehensive plan well thought out, and what is of perhaps more consequence, the determination on the part of those in authority to take the best advice obtainable on the subject and carry out some definite plan.

J. W. JENKS.

THE JAPANESE IN HAWAII

For social and political reasons the presence of the Japanese in Hawaii in preponderating numbers has a peculiar interest. Until the figures from the 1910 census are available, no exact records are possible, but it is estimated that there are 72,000 Japanese in a total population of about 170,000 in the Islands.

It is significant that the Japanese at present are diminishing. In the year, June 1907–June 1908, there was a net increase of Japanese in the Territory of 4,748, but in the following year there was a net loss of 2,572. This total difference of 7,320 in so short a time is due more to the fact that only 2,432 arrived in the latter year while 9,544 were admitted the first year of the comparison. This year marked the sharp setting of the tide away from Hawaii; it is doubtful if succeeding years will show so large a loss. The change in the current was due to the restrictions placed upon emigration to Hawaii by the Japanese government after the San Francisco school agitation. These restrictions which limit the issuance of passports of members of the laboring classes proceeding to Hawaii practically to two classes “former residents” and “parents, wives, or children of residents” were really more effective in the exclusion of Japanese laborers than were our harsh Chinese exclusion laws in preventing the immigration of Chinese laborers.

The final effect will doubtless be, by the elimination of the adventurous and emigratory, to leave in Hawaii a permanent colony of Japanese who will become thoroughly identified with the Islands. As the restrictions imposed by the Jap-

anese government operate to prevent the migration of Japanese from Hawaii to the mainland, this drain upon the numbers of this nationality will stop. The increase in the number of women who have arrived is also significant of the changed character of Japanese colonization in Hawaii. In the year, June 1906–June 1907, 11.1 per cent of the arrivals were women; the following year the percentage was 33.3 per cent, and last year it rose to 65.2 per cent. The increase in the number of Japanese married women has been followed by an increase in the number of births. In the course of time, as the Japanese are a somewhat prolific race, the births will more than offset the departures and the colony will have a corresponding increase.

The question of the franchise has not yet assumed serious proportions. At present out of a total Japanese population of 72,000 and out of an electorate of 14,000 there are only 6 Japanese voters. No one knows how many of the Japanese born in the Islands will return to the Orient or how many will become citizens of the United States as they have the right to do under the Federal laws.

A. F. GRIFFITHS.